## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE MASON-SLIBELL QUESTION IN FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panis, Dec. 6, 1851. Since I last wrote, public opinion in France has had full opportunity to express izelf regarding the act of Commodore Wilkes, and has used the opportanity to express itself with remarkable unanimity Debots of this morning-and you will expect other Spencer, formerly Secretary of the Navy, was his in condemnation of the act. Not our best friends, papers to follow soon its consistent course—while uncle, and the young Spencer who was hung for municipal to offering but faint apology for the "Son Jacinto" tiny by McKenzie was his cousin. friends and partissus here—undertake its defense.

No Frenchman can defend it. The French regard
the right or power or logic of England in declaring

Pittsburgh with a trading-boat, and, doing business the right of search when exercised by us-as they that only a point of form, and not a point of thet, along the way, reached this place last Winter. Here to like the English saying, in reply, that we have always protested against such doings-the argumentam ad how men only, not an argument to them, the utterly wrong before French public opinion as well great amount of business done by trading boats on French. But it is even our best friends who most as at the bar of English popular feeling, is certain, these rivers. Mr. Spencer's bont was of a superior extracely condemn the act of the captain of the San

Jacinto and its possible approval by our Government

we may easily set ourselves right with French public give, which power also ran a pair of barra he had and just because they are our friends. They fear opinion, and with the very large body of English fitted up for grinding corn. A barge was towed by that our Government will continue to fulfill the sethat our Government will continue to fulfil the cret wishes of the Cabinet of Richmond. How far more efficient service for the rebel cause its captured generally sensible folks who are the rational friends shop, and he had four men aboard working at the emissaries have already rendered than they could have done by their presence and intrigues in London If our vanity gets the better of our pride, if we which was managed by his wife and daughter, and Paris, is immentably evident. So evident is the persist in playing into the hands of our "Southern young lady about eighteen. The barge contained advantage to the C. S. A. that some ingenious persons, and the value sport and the thorough levalty of Capt. Witkes, ing, six months in cooperative defense of their peculiar of his whole establishment was \$15,000. explain his conduct as one of these works of treason demestic institution, we will persist in furthering Mr. Spencer is a machinist and guasmith. I ven in which our latter history has abounded-concerted their foreign diplomatic purposes? with the managers of the Southern Rebellion. Another cousily abused explanation is that our Goverument really desire to take on their bands, already offered by the Emperor of France or the Czar of of course, used to good society. She has written offered by the Emperor of the French do? several nevels. They promised themselves much may already to entertain for a moment such aband and the will, at the outset at least, take the position of a enjoyment in their voyage down the magnificent driven to entertain for a moment such absurd ex- neutral-armed, I guess. Not very eager to join Mississippi. plansitions, it is because they offer an escape from the with us of the North, I guess, having very little visden either that Capt. Wilkes acted under specific orders, or that his act has been fully approved by Precident Lincoln. For this being accepted as true, for the course of events to guide him. European thee recognition by England of the C. S. A. seems complications will not be rolled out smooth by an though their story is interesting and long. After purposely provoked, and war with England very im- Auglo-American war. That war will not diminish being denounced as Abolitionists and threatened with

Will French recognition accompany or immediate-France take in the Augh-American war that could scheming European and Eastern polity. hardly fail to follow an English recognition? These are the questions now profoundly occupying the pubthorough discussion must be supplied from conjecture. must that England draws from the fire. We have not as yet the American official account of the seizure of the Southern emissaries; we have in any war with England, is a marked case of popular whim that all Enmothing more trustworthy than newspaper reports of lar delucion. The other popular whim that all Enwords: "We have concluded to put your case off a have no nutlentic copy of Earl Russell's dispatches eight millions Southern Americans), is snotter and and work well, or by — we'll bang you." About to Lord Lyons; of what passed in yesterday's Cabi-sadder error. The mass of the English people to-day this time they hung one of his own works n. He transpired; our reticent Emperor observes character- American people. Ignorant, president, prejudiced, the recruiting service for a spell, a guard was put

truth, that Prince Napoleon, whose voice has more still sound, and store of other men whose notions of hours. A large sum of money she still kept, and he recognition of the C. S. A., of which measure it is away by a passionate indulgence in feeling against not seen her since. peror are in favor. These last doubt, what the laye thought worthy only of blinded ravagery, ing his muscles and his mind in his calling, he party Prince believes, that if let alone the Union cause will American war, the American many would be detransferred thence to all Paris papers. You may rough, and his guards absent, he hoisted sail and of America would be made hopeless, and a "trate-section" between the United States and the C. S. A. lightion of the first part of this letter, was the wide Again he was a prisoner, and again he was sent to tile community-let alone the consequent difficult eco-Rouen want our raw cotton, but France wants our pur- unaware of its contents. chases of her fine manufactured cotton, of her silks,

them: That his first aim—for the attailment of which these boundaries intact from a foreign foe, and to reto doubt but he deserves his board and clothes." fore these other conjectures have more likelihood in rumor runs, with hopeful acceptance, that he has cover something of the respect we have lost with taken the initiatory steps—is or will be to offer his mediation, to readily accept the proposal made by us of mediation, between the United States and England. Offered by our Government and accepted by late, by a courageous declaration of principle, to se-European public opinion in respect of England would land as will render the recognition by either Govern- his four men, but like brothers they took turns in be exactly reversed—she being in the wrong (if she ment of a purely slaveholding Government impossi- wearing the shirts. I have tried to find some officer refused the mediation) and we in the right again. ble, J. Davis may be as well aware of this putent The mediation once accepted, it would furnish oppor- fact as we, and if he be what he seems, "therough," tune occasion for international negotiations, out of which should grow the needed reform and definition of the maritime rights of nations. In the courage of his opinions, he only need to declare no respect does the wofully loose law of ma- emancipation of the blacks to take the wind out of tions stand in more need of revision and codificasion than in this. In this respect England hither- President of a triumplant rebellious State! to has been chief legislator, judge, and excenter. You say, in The Trinung of 18th November, "If she (England) is ready now to establish and The Senatus Consultum, now in discussion, is the abide by any doctrine on the general subject, we most important of them. Auything like real disarmatrust her proffers will be received with distinguished ment must not be looked for now, among the ecoconsideration." Now, though there is small ap nomical schemes of the new Finance Minister, M. pearance just now of English ministers making prof- Fould. What economy may be made in the army fers of this sort, there is a party of sensible men in estimates, I defined some letters ago. More than England decirous of having them made. If a party that must not be expected. The importance of the of men can be found with us as sensible as Messrs. Senatus Consultum (amendment of the Constitution) Beight and Cobden, all France will be their co- now in discussion, does not lie to much in the specific operators, and out of this present tangle of evil may and closely-limited enlargement of the power of the yet come great permanent good. The chiefest iden Legislative body to control the expenditures of Govset forth in the letter signed by Winfield Scott, and ernment, as in the confession, the formal consecrapublished in our Parts papers, is radically the same as the idea just quoted from THE THIBUNE set forth improvable. II. That theoretically, the Legislative by Mr. Cobden, by The London Daily News, and body is the controller of the public purse. With The London Morning Star, and by the best serious prudence and management, the French antion may French publicists.

e questions agitate us here, whether the pre cipitant action of the British Cabinet has not precluded the chance of such mediation? Whether our Washington Cabinet, yielding to its own passion, or, against me better judgment, to popular passion-forgetti g in this last case that the assertion of strength is strength, and begets strength, and overcomes "outside pressure"-will not preclude such medietion? The French give little-I am sad to say it, but hope they are wrong-very little credit to the good sense either of the English or American Cabinet. Should the imminent war, begotten of this San Jacinto business, break out into actual war, the great temporary, would be as chargeable "to the senile lence of the American break-necks (casse-cous)."

unanimity of approval of the action of the English and was directed to Princki, 16 miles from Cairo, Cabinet. The French condemn the not of Capt. whence it was to have been taken across the country Wilkes and the mann er of it, in perfect consistency to Dogstooth Ben's, on the Mississippi-a wild place. with their (and, unt'd last monta, out) secular protest It would be case to get it theree to Secessin. against the right of search. As judges in matters of value of the quinine here is \$3,000, in the Confedercourtesy, they d'sapprove the manner; but as deeply acy at least \$10,000. interested parties, they condemn the act, and not the procedure specially on which England, reserving all movels. I think I shall do a service to many in Ceriber old claim of right, as much contested by the tral New-York if I relate the story of Chas. Spencer, French as by us, bases her "ultimatum." and we have hitherto regarded it when exercised or only a question of procedure, not a question of sub- he waited two or three months, expecting the war claimed by the English—a wrong. And for us to say stantive law, are the point and question, and that would break out; but several of the leading citizens is our defense that the English have done as much, all discussion of points and questions outside of these of Cairo sold him there would be no war, and to fee

very large body of English commercial folks and part of his boat was used as a tin and guasmith's of their own interests, is evident. But if we want? tieting business; the lower part as a dry-goods store

And then, peaceful mediation being rejected, whether Mrs. Spencer is a literary lady, accomplished, and ible material or political interest in such junction. people highly excited and unfriendly, and being told He will wait, having a fine, wise quality of waiting. the importance to him of the English alliance, while, banging, though several Union men protected the under the vail of the alliance, it will diminish the all that they dared to, Col. Cheatem's men from ly follow English recognition? What position will real counterworking by his English ally of his own Union City, took possession of all his goods, demol-

pect French aid in a war with England. There is her, and a time was fixed when she was to have ber lic mind. Their discussion, as you may conceive, is great reason for supposing that, if war must come, trial. Two or three times they were on the point of none the less animated, that some of the elements to France will wisely stand one side and eat the chest-banging him, and once he was saved by our ecours,

the view taken of it by the Washington Cabinet; we glishmen hate all Americans (excepting, now, the spell; do you go to work making and fixing gans, net Council at the Tuit-ries nothing positive has yet are much like their blood relations, the mass of the istic silence as to his consistional or foregone conclu-and popularity-seeking fools are mischievously over him, and he tried to please them, and, am alone. We are affort on a stormy sea of conjecture and supposition, darkened with one great overhanging the country. In both countries, let us minute balls. This he did in order that he might gar war cloud. It is said, with considerable likelihood of truth, that Prince Nanoicon, whose has poor weight now than formerly, is decidedly opposed to a patent material interests have not been quite swept is sure she will keep it. They separated, and he has thought some influential personages about the Emigagment, which both perties-a year ago-would was ready to drop down and die, but when exercis-

I have aiready referred to the letter rigned by Gen. forgot his troubles. stroyed-not a consammation to be desired by France; think it worth the while to publish the English form started for Cuiro. The wind failed at Columbus, that by joining with England resistance on the part of it, as it appeared in the columns of Galignani and he saw the bank lived with an europed people be made a necessity, and that so commerce would eigenlation here and in England of a rumor, grown gunsmitting, and he confesses that he worked well.

resume its course to and from Northern and Southern out of a misapprehension of the General's socially. He knew his fate if he did not. American States—whose interruption has been and still apoken remark, to the effect that he had been aware, is a grievous aggravation of the very difficult financial before leaving America, of the approval in advance. Columbus, and there was a little fight, which ended nation" both of the government and of the mercan- by the Washington Cabinet of the action of Com- victoriously on our side, and Mr. Spencer was brought mander Wilkes, which circulated rumor the General bither with his boat. It was reported that we capnomical situation of the masses, which threatens corrects in his first sentence. For the rest of the let- tured a Secesh gunboat. Thus he was in a free always a difficult political situation for the Emperor. ter and is significance—having on the whole a de- country once more, and one would suppose this the This notion of imposing a peace on us is not a new eidedly, though not strongly favorable effect on end of his imprisonment. Not at all. He was conone with French theoretical politicians. France has public opinion here—it is well enough to state that sidered a captive, and his situation was a change not so great but proximately as great reason as En- at the time of its writing, Messes. Thurlow Weed, only in the respect of having new masters. He was gland to desire the peace, her suffering by the war Dayton, Sanford, and other official and non-official still guarded, still kept at work gunsmithing, and be being very serious. Not only do Mulhouse and Autericans were in town, and were probably not was actively employed in mounting and in sighting

of her wines of her articles de Paris. We were by France of the independence of a rebellione State he had used his skill and ingenuity in the rebel whose corner-stone is Slavery. Be sure that it is not But the Emperor is a practical politician. There- yet quite too late, by one sweeping proclamation of "Mr. Spencer is a good Union man here; at im, or vice versa, our actual position at the bar of cure on our side so large a party in France and Enbloody, bold and resolute; if he really have what is

tion of the principles: I. That the Constitution is

be its own bookkeeper within ten years.

Now ten years is a very little while in the life of a nation-a mere half-hour on the clock of history,

You cannot hurry God." Wait. Pray. Work. Fight. Hope!

The race is not unto the cattle That do the swiftest run, Nor the battel To the peopel That has the longest gun."

PROM CAIRO.

infer that condemnation of ve implied a nearly similar the railroad. It had been seret from some place north; The

The war has furnished materials for innumerable The a notive and long a resident of Syrapuse. J.

a closed.

That, if we utterly sustain Capt. Wilkes, we are

Your Entern readers have but little idea of the

ture to say he has more ingenuity about him than Why then we shall have Anglo-American war, can be shown by the whole of So th Carolina

that Hickman, 24 miles below, and 44 from Cairo, was quite loyel, they went thither. I must be short, ished his engine, and took his wife and children away There is small reason, on the whole, for us to ex- as prisoners. Her intelligence was greatly against led by Carson. The rope was even tied in the tree. The popular whim that France will join America I am not writing in detail, and cannot explain mine was left to work in his own boat, which they used in over him, and he tried to please them, and, amon When he was not at work he

the gues of our batteries, for no one could do such Do I't look, in any case, for a sudden recognition work so well as be. The reason for this was, that

Mr. Spencer told me that for aix weeks after hi arrival, and while he was working for the Government, here, he could get no rations, and that if the men in Taylor's battery had not divided with bim, he and his men would have starved. Some fishermer taking pity on him, bought four shirts for him and who knows this statement not to be true, and they only say they know not how it is.

One day he got a permit to go to the express office that he might send to Chicago a new kind of ballet which he had invented, and he took the occasion to relate to the bystanders how he had been treated. When he got through, an officer put his hand on his shoulder and told him Gen. Grant wanted to see him at his office, for by this time Gen. Grant had been sent hither. The result of the interview was, that Gen. Grant was touched with hiestory, as a domestic and a good man, which he is, and should be, and he supplied him with money. Times have changed, he becoming known, and I understand to-day, is to be put in charge of the armory of the command.

Efforts bave been made to find where his wife and children are, but in vain. Some spies are to be sent out this week to see if they can be found. Let a usband listen to Mr. Spencer when he talks about his wife, and when he praises her, and he will be onvinced that there is one man, at least, in this world who loves his wife. It had been long since I ad seep a man shed tears.

Perhaps she is in Memphis, perhaps, in New-Oreans, or in some place more remote, where she never hears a "he sound of the church-going bell."

from the Bastile of Slavery. THE KERRIGAN COURT-MARTIAL

The Trial of Col. James E. Kerrigau.

From our Own Reporter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1861. The Court-Martial in the above-cited case met again this morning. The examination of the first

witness did not take place until 114 o'clock. Then

but hope they are wrong—very little credit to the good sense either of the English or American Cabinet. Should the imminent war, begotten of this San Jacinto business, break out into actual war, the great misform to Civilization, says a clever French company, would be as chargeable "to the senile riolepee of English attackmen as to the juvenile violence of English attackmen as to the juvenile violence of the American break-necks (casse-cous)."

I referred at the outset of this letter to the almost manimous condemnation of Capt. Wilkes his performance, by the French. It would be a mistake, and which some English journalists have fallen, to Capt. Carson at Daquoin, some 60 miles porth, on

In consequence of the absence of Cen. Wadsworth me of the witnesses sgainst the Prisoner, the Court then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at the nanal hour.

The Court met on the 13th and subsequent days but did no busir, cse until the 17th.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1861. Court-Martial met this morning, pursuant to adjournment vesterday. . .

At the opening of the Court, the testimony was directed to the charge of the desertion o turick Goffney. For this purpose the muster-roll o I'mrick Goffney. For this purpose the muster-roll of Company I, from June 26 to July 31, was produced, upon which, opposite the name of Goffney, was marked the word "ceserted, July 19." This paper was signed "Wm. C. Gover, Captain Company I," and the testimony of the following maned witnesses was upon the genuineness of that signature, thus establishing the fact that the desertion of Goffney was known to Col. Kerrican.

is the signature of Capt. Gover: I never saw him write his name; I have his signature in my possession.

Judge Advocate—Mr. President, I offer in evidence the matter-roll of Company I 25th Regiment New-York Volunteers, signed by Col. Kerrigan his control informs me that the Colonel admit the signature to be his), upon which it appears, under title "deserted," No. 61, Patrick Goffiey, second corporal, deserted July 5, 1851; maste fug officer signed it on the 25th day of August, 1861. It is the original record of the Paymasters' Department, on life there.

Major J. L. Hodgson, U. S. Army, awornis the original document on file in the larmaster of ment of the United States Army. [The Lajor then res-entry of the described, as given above. The paper is signed

partment of the United States Army. [The Lajor then read the entry of the descrition, as given above. The paper is signed by Col. Jones E. Kerrigan.]

By the Judge-Advocate—Judge Hearne, do you also it the signature attached to the roll to be Col. Kerrigan.'s

Judge Hearne—Oh, yes, Sir; we do not dispute it.

The Judge-Advocate then offered in evidence the pay-roll of Company I, 25th Now-York Volunteers. I offer the record as the original record in the Paymaster's Department, paid by Geo. S. Benner, Paymaster, and charged to his necount.

Major Hodgson—The record I hold in my hand is the original record in the Paymaster, and charged to his necount. It here to be a state of the paymaster of the paymaster of the following the following the following the control of the following the paymaster of the man express that Configure the paymaster of the paymaster of the paymaster.

Answer—The name of "Alex. Shave" appears here.

ore. Question by accused—Look at the sign ture at the at of the pay roll, and state the rank Alex. Shaw held in it regiment, as appears by sold roll.

The Just e-Advocate objected to the question. Not

The Court then sujourned until to-morrow morning Washington, Thursdey, Dec. 29, 1861.

The Court-Martial met again this morning.
Major Henry F. Savage, 25th New York Volum teers storn: I know the actued as Colonel of the 2th Regiment New-York Volumisers; I have known the accused to be out of camp at night white satisfound at Arington Mills as late as 2 of clock in the morning; I have saked him where he was going to on some few occasions, and he stid he was out scouting; the has also told me frequently that he was down to McLeed Marphy's regiment; I have known the accused to gout in citizen's dress, and along, when he said he was out scouting; at these times to the best of my knowledge, while

encomped at Arlington Mills, we were within two miles of for outside pickets; I have been to Mr. Falley's house, I think on two occasions, for the currons of getting means; I have heard Gol. Kerrigan, say that he want there to get his meals.

Mr. Bailey's loope is at the cross roads of that name; don't know whether he is a sympathizer with the rebels or not; I have seen Mr. Bailey at the quarters of the Colonelia camp; I saw a letter from Lient. Pay, of our regiment, in the basers aim of Gol. Kerrigan, requesting the Colonel to get I him none mome; when we were on Upton's Hill, Bailey's Cross was on our outputs when the colonel told me that he went there to get his meals.

At this point the Court adjourned until Monday morning.

PROBABILITIES.

fo the Editor of The N. Y. Tribnar.

Sir: Suppose the North should drive the South interesting the that they should see up hone of the transactions of Messre. A. H. Cummings and G. D. Morgan on eccount of the Government:

In April last, when the Government:

In April last, when the Government deemed it necessary to conserve money; when we were on Upton's Hill, Bailey's Cross was on our outputs when the Colonel told me that he went there to get his meals.

At this point the Court adjourned until Monday morning.

PROBABILITIES.

fo the Editor of The N. Y. Tribnar.

Sir: Suppose the North should drive the South interesting the Court and the Colonel told are the Colonel told ar

the work to Col. Kerrigan.

Serge and McMoran of Company 1 was the first eitness swom. He testified that, being a racquabated with the grantine of the captain, he could not seve that it was his.

Major Savage, recalled—I think that is the signature of the captain; it locks the same as that which I have received also promise freedom to all slaves who captain; it locks the same as that which I have received as promise freedom to all slaves who should join them, and thus foil the South in their troops and the manifold of war.' No reference who was not received from beareast of the property of most of their people? It is an ease with the several days; and when received, the least was written, on the 4th of May, as quoted they not first manumit their slaves upon condition of their fighting for them? In that case, suppose the North should also promise freedom to all slaves who should join them, and thus foil the South in their troops and the manifolm of war.' No reference when the property of most of their people? It is an example to suppose they would do so. Would be were written, on the 4th of May, as quoted above.

Secretary Cameron for several days; and when received, the least will be proceived, the lost was written, on the 4th of May, as quoted above.

Secretary Cameron for several days; and when received, the communication was not received, the communication was not received. The communication was not received they not first manumit their slaves upon condition of their fighting for them? In that case, suppose the North should also promise freedom to all slaves who should join them, and thus foil the South in their hopes from that source. Would they not then throw themselves into the arms of England, and become their colonies, and thus secure to the leaders the their colonies, and thus secure to the leaders the their colonies, and thus secure to the leaders the their colonies.

despite the whole world, by laying such a duty on the export as would secure to them such a monopoly; in July George D. Morgan was commissioned by and thus she would vastly increase her national securety wells to make the vasel purchases which constituted the subject of investigation. and thus she would vastly increase her national strength, and have a controlling influence over this whole continent.

Perhaps France would object. Suppose she did; it is not improbable but that England could satisfy her and Russia by allowing them to partition the Turkish empire; or if she thought that too great a ment. price, could she not, with the South and with the THE EFFECT OF THE LATE ENGLISH blacks on their side, maintain the country, notwithstanding the opposition of France united with us at AN AMERICAN. Orange, N. J., Dec. 22, 1361.

HOW COL. CORCORAN ESCAPED.

A AMERICAN

Government of the American Control of the promits of the Section by nermed—Look at the high send to the program of the program of

great numbers of troops at Richmond and along the route to Norfolk.

Mr. Hurd secured his discharge from the army at

PROBABILITIES.

Fo the Editor of The v. Y. Tribane.

Sur: Suppose the North should drive the South into such a strait that they should see no hope of into such a strait that they should see no hope of business here, he acted upon this suggestion, and success for themselves, without other aid, would though he was, at the moment, entirely ignorant of the work required to be done. A full copy of the work required to be done. A full copy of the work required to be done.

their colonies, and thus secure to the leaders the chief political and military positions, rave their lives and their property, and have a government that they prefer to democracy?

Would England accept them? Would it not be the most important bargain for England that she ever made? For in that case she would control the culture and price of cotton and the manufacture of it, despite the whole world, by laying such a duty on the every a would secure to them among any monoral to firm the firm of which Gov. M. was a commissioned by its export as would secure to them among only; in July George D. Morgan advised his "Ascertaining this fact, Gov. Morgan advised his "Ascertaining this fact, Gov. Morgan advised his "Ascertaining this fact, Gov. Morgan advised his two partners, Mr. George D. Morgan to withdraw from the open control to the commission of the for any one with whom he (the Governor) was associated to be in any may no with whom he (the Governor) was associated to be in any may no with whom he (the Governor) was associated to be in any may no with whom he (the Governor) was associated to be in any may no with whom he (the Governor) was associated to be in any may no with whom he (the Governor) was associated to be in any may no with whom he (the Governor) was associated to be in any may no with whom he (the Governor) was associated to be in any may no with whom he (the Governor) was associated to be in any may no with whom he (the Governor) was associated to be in any may no with whom he (the Governor) was associated to be in any may no with whom he (the Governor) was associated to be in any may no with whom he (the Governor) was associated to be in any may no with whom he (the Governor) was associated to be in any may no with whom he (the Governor) was associated to be in any may no with whom he (the Governor) was associated to be in any may no with whom he (the Governor) was associated to be in any may no with whom he (the Governor) was associated to be in any may no with whom he (the Governor) was associat

constituted the subject of investigation.

"These are the simple facts in the case; and we think, as the public will think, that they preclade think, as the public will think, that they preclade the Union, or any other journal, from trainfully the Union. The Union, or any other journal, from training connecting Gov. Morgan either with Mr. Cuaming in his miscellaneous purchases, or with George Morgan in his purchase of vessels for the Gosse

NEWS UPON THE REBEL LEADERS

All other to ice become trilles, beside the tiding of England which occupies this journal, and all commentary that diverts public attention from the single point, is impertisence.

The effect of the outrage on the Trent on the particular of the p

Answer—I don't think he wan; he roled is horse, Answer—I don't think he wan; he roled is horse and the passes of t

We trust that Lincole, in punishment of the will have a brave heart given him for a little while. Washington, and is on his way home. He has a wooden leg, and various other memerials of his connection with the war.

GOV. MORGAN—AN EXPLANATION.

The Albany Evening Journal makes the following Ship Island, is a brother-in-law of the Hon. John nection of Gov. Morgan with Hickman.